

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

NO. 9.

The Death of the Boy I. H. Jacobson

A Holly Springs (Miss.) paper furnishes

the following particulars of the circumstances

guished divine:

religious works, "The Prince of the House of David," "The Pillar of Fire," &c.

which were bringing him both fame and

after secreting the axes and other 'deadly

weapons about the premises, opened the unlocked door, entered [Blasdel's] room, and

Gilmore limber and helpless. The dog

followed and took Johns by the leg. Peters caught Lynch and downed him: a French-

"public functionary;" six or eight shots made the dog silent forever: a lamp be-

ten over the female's head cooled her ar-

to Olney, and is now on his way to Springfield by railroad.

[Faint handwritten notes and markings at the bottom of the page]

tius. The slaver was 702 tons burden, and

cleared from New York for Havana, where he was purchased by a Spaniard and fitted

more than one in ten is made amenable to the law, and then the process is continued.

expensive. The administration thus incurs

Sum of Elements (1000) = 0.10

SALE OF COLORED CONVICTS.—On Saturday last, at the jail door in Frederick,

2 years within the State, for 8-12.

• Au Irishman met a brother (Patlan-
who had lost a day or two previous

'Be jabbers! an' who, in this blessed land
'freedom—have ye made happy—that is,

"No'd'ye git married to?"

On Wednesday last, the Governor sent in his annual message to the Legislature. It is very long, and we have chosen rather to give a synopsis of its contents, than to publish it entire. It is as follows:

The governor states that the finances of the State are in the most satisfactory condition. The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year were \$5,479,267 31, in addition to the available balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, which was \$839,323 09. The expenditures for the year were \$3,637,147 32, leaving an available balance in the treasury of \$2,681,443 08. The actual sum paid on the State indebtedness during the year was \$691,757 89.—The total funded and unfunded debt of the State last December was \$38,513,983 37. The entire public debt on the first day of last December was \$37,949,847 50. The State holds the mortgage bonds of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., the Sunbury and Erie R. R. Co., and the Wyoming Canal Co., to the sum of \$10,981,000, derived from sale of the public improvements. The reduction of the State debt during the three years just passed (his term), is \$1,011,590 72.

There is due the State from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, inclusive of interest, \$700,000 tax on tonnage, which that company has refused to pay. The cases have been litigated in the Courts of Common Pleas and Supreme Court of the State, and decisions rendered in favor of the State.—They have recently been taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States, where they are pending. The governor assumes that the judgment of that tribunal will vindicate the power of the State to impose such taxes on corporations as she may deem proper.

The work of the Sunbury and Erie railroad issued to be slowly progressing. More than one million of dollars have been expended on it during the year ending November 30, 1860, and but twenty-five miles remain to be graded. One hundred and forty-eight miles are in good running order.—It is commended to the fostering care of the Legislature as a work of the first importance in the development of the resources of the State.

The school system is enlarged, and the Farmers' High School is especially commended.

The free banking law, passed last winter, is represented as working satisfactorily. The various charitable and reformatory institutions of the State are commended to the liberal consideration of the Legislature.

The alarming aspect of public affairs is declared to be worthy the immediate attention of the Legislature. The government is declared to be necessarily sovereign in its nature; if its laws are violated, it must punish the offenders; organized resistance to its decrees is rebellion; the Constitution, and laws pursuant, are the supreme laws of the land; under the first this government has full power to enforce obedience; secession is rebellion, and should be treated as such by those who are sworn to uphold the Constitution and the laws; if oppression become intolerable there remains the revolutionary right of resistance, but under a Constitution like ours it can seldom or never happen that the citizen may not have his grievances redressed without revolution.

The reasons for secession are examined by the Governor in detail. He decries that Pennsylvania has done ought to obstruct the operation of the laws of the United States, either as a State, or as a colony, under the old confederation. On the contrary, when she passed her law providing for the gradual abolition of slavery, in 1780, she expressly declared that nothing contained in that act should harbor fugitive negroes. The present law had been decided by the Supreme Court not to apply to slaves, but only to the probable abduction of free persons of color. The case of *Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* is cited, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as the argument made in the case, declared to be a misapprehension of the act of 1826. No attempt was made, by the statute of the State, to declare the act of Edmund Prigg a crime. He should have been discharged, not because of the unconstitutionality of the act, but because he had not broken the law.

The Governor recommends that the State consent to the transit or brief sojourn of masters accompanied by their slaves; such consent is declared due to interstate comity; no principle would be conceded by such consent; it would simply be a falling back upon a policy which ruled in her borders for thirty-seven years.

Touching the territorial question, Governor Packer is in favor of re-asserting the Missouri compromise line and extending it to the Pacific; and in the event of the failure of Congress to do this, the whole matter should be taken back to the people.

Message of the Governor of New York.

We give some of the points of the message of Gov. Morgan to the Legislature of New York. The Governor reviews the rise and progress of the slavery issue, opposes secession and disunion, and says the people of his State will give a faithful support to the federal authorities in the adoption of all wise, just and necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. After further speaking of the critical state of the country, he says:

"A magnanimous and loyal State, in such an exigency, may well forego the question whether assumed grievances are real or only imaginary; but while her action should be marked by patience, calmness, conciliation and fraternal affection, there should be no surrender of important rights, no sacrifice of vital principles. It is equally clear, she should not insist on points of pride, or on mere abstractions.

Though brought forward under misapprehension, one such grievance is alleged against this State. In 1846, conformably to the generally received opinion of that day, the Legislature passed a statute granting a trial by jury, in the courts of this State, to persons charged as being fugitives from service. Afterwards the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Prigg* against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, decided that all State laws, even though subordinate to the federal enactments, and favorable to the extradition of fugitives, were inconsistent with the constitution of the United States, and therefore void; and so the statute of our State, which granted a trial by jury, became ineffective. It has been universally held to be

obsolete by our commentators, and all our public authorities, although now improperly classed among laws that are technically called "personal liberty laws," and made occasion for exciting jealousies and discontents. I therefore recommend its repeal.

In this connection, and while disavowing any disposition to interfere with what exclusively pertains to the individual States, and in a spirit of fraternal kindness, I would respectfully invite all those States which have upon their statute books any laws of the character, conflicting with the federal constitution, to repeal them at the earliest opportunity; not upon condition that a more equitable fugitive slave law be passed, nor upon any other conditions, but relying for the proper modification of this enactment upon the justice and wisdom of the federal authorities. Let the free States fulfill the obligations of the federal constitution and laws, then, with propriety, they may exact like obedience from all other States.

After alleging that the course of the South for many years past caused the agitation of the slavery question at the North, he again says:

Angered by private griefs, or at what they have deemed an unjust fugitive slave act, a few inconsiderate persons of northern States have made either actual or seeming aggressions upon the rights of the people of the slave-holding States. This, of course, has been met by the people of the latter in a temper and spirit hostile and retaliatory, as might have been expected. Vindictive laws have been passed by them, and peaceable and unoffending citizens of northern birth have been degraded or banished by southern communities and authorities.

What is especially wanted, both at the North and at the South, is not only a cessation of hostile words and acts, but a complete restoration of all those amicable and fraternal relations which formerly existed in every portion of the confederacy, and without which the Union ceases to confer its highest advantages.

No apprehension, however, need be entertained that the people of this law-abiding State would, in any case, suffer their authorities or agents in the State or Federal government to invade or impair any constitutional right or privilege of the slave States; on the contrary, they stand always as ready to guarantee those rights as to defend their own, and I think it would be well for the Legislature to give such new and solemn assurances to these convictions as shall afford to the people of all the Southern States the assurance that all their rights, under the constitution and laws, are recognized, and will, on the part of the people of this State, be respected and maintained inviolate.

I fully believe that if justice and moderation shall mark the conduct of the loyal States, we shall safely pass the present crisis, as we have passed many others, without loss of substantial rights or self-respect; for I am unwilling to admit that there are traitors, either at the North or at the South, sufficiently formidable in power or in numbers to destroy the union of these States; a union which has been productive of inestimable good; a union in which all sections and parts have contributed, in diverse though harmonious modes, to that common result of strength, stability and happiness manifest to every eye, in every direction throughout the length and breadth of this extended land.

The Independence of Canada.

The *London News* seems to think that the British North American Colonies will soon be setting up for themselves as an independent government, and apparently gives encouragement to this design. It says the Canadians have a resolute feeling that henceforth the control of the home government shall be merely nominal; and as the expenditure for the colonies is greater than their contribution to the national revenue, the *News* evidently thinks it would be a good plan to let them take care of themselves, provided they will form themselves into a confederacy. "If the whole of North America," it remarks, "is not to form a part of the United States, the best means of giving strength to the people north of the St. Lawrence is to follow the example of the American statesmen, and to make a new United States." It considers this step indispensable to their future development, and remarks that it is the duty of England to familiarize her colonies with the prospect of independence, and to make the path toward that consummation as smooth as possible.

It has been stated that the Duke of Newcastle, since his return home, has been engaged upon a scheme for the federation of these colonies; but whatever may be the policy of the British government in regard to them, it is at least questionable whether any serious opposition would be made to their assuming independence, or forming a union with the United States, more particularly if the Southern States should leave the Union.

A caucus committee of the Border States at Washington on Saturday reported a plan of settlement of the difficulties, on the principle nearly of Crittenden's resolutions. A caucus of Republican members, however, rejected the report, and expressed themselves opposed to any compromise.—The committee of 33 had a meeting also on Saturday, but arrived at no conclusion.

P. S. The Committee of 33 had another meeting on Monday, and a proposition of HENRY WINTER DAVIS to amend the Fugitive Slave Law, so as to guarantee a trial by jury in the State whence the fugitive escaped, was adopted. We do hope they will "get together" yet.

On Monday afternoon a detachment of 62 U. S. Artillery troops from Carlisle Barracks passed through Baltimore on their way to Harper's Ferry, to guard the Arsenal and the other government works there. Another squad of marines from Philadelphia went on to Washington. The old veteran, Lieut. Gen. Scott, has the affair in hand, and he knows what he is about.

The Standing Committees were announced in both branches of our Legislature on Monday: Mr. MYERS is on the Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, and Roads, Bridges and Canals.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

CETTYSEURG:

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1861.

We return our thanks to our clever Representative at Harrisburg, Mr. MYERS, for several documents of interest.

We are requested to say that the Sunday Schools connected with St. James' Church will hold their Anniversary Celebration next Sabbath, at 10 o'clock. Several addresses may be expected.

The first of the series of Lectures in the German Reformed Church, was delivered last evening by our former townsmen, Hon. DANIEL M. SAYSER, of Norristown. It was a highly interesting one. His subject was—"The Cardinal duties of an American Citizen in the present crisis."

For ardor of patriotism, originality of thought, beauty of classic illustration, and correctness of diction, the Lecture has been rarely surpassed, and added to the Judge's high reputation as a scholar.

The next Lecture will be delivered on Tuesday evening of the Court-week, by Dr. SPENGLER, of Baltimore.

Friday last was generally observed by our citizens as a day of Fasting, Illumination and Prayer. In the morning services were held in the United Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. BUCHER preaching the sermon—and in the evening, in the German Reformed Church, Rev. Mr. WARNER officiating.

The National Fast was very generally observed in our cities and smaller towns. The crisis was and is such to cause all our patriotic citizens to look to that Higher Power who alone can call order out of confusion, and check the angry passions of men. We live in great hope that this glorious Union, which is the pride and admiration of the world, may yet, ere long, find the boisterous waves stilled, and all be once more calm and united, under wise and harmonious feelings of patriotism, breathed from above into the hearts of those who have the earthly control of the now angry movement.

At Washington the Fast Day was rigidly observed. All the Departments were closed, as well as the Stores and places of business in the City; and the places of worship were thronged. The crowd at the Union services in the Capitol was very great. Nothing but Union sentiments were heard, and the scenes at these meetings are described as having been very impressive.

The election of U. S. Senator by our Legislature, was to take place yesterday.—We, of course, have no intelligence of the result. It would not likely be accomplished yesterday, as there are a number of candidates for the distinguished office, all backed by influential friends.

Since the above was in type, we learn by a despatch from Harrisburg, that a Republican caucus was held on Monday night, and that Mr. COWAN, of Westmoreland county, received the nomination on the 6th ballot, by a majority of 20 over Mr. WITMORE. HENRY D. MOORE, of Philadelphia, was nominated as State Treasurer, without opposition, for the short and long terms, as Mr. STURGE, the present Treasurer, resigned yesterday, to go into Gov. CURTIS'S Cabinet as Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The election for State Treasurer will take place on Monday next, at Harrisburg; and on the following day, Gov. CURTIS will be inaugurated. It will be a lively time there, as a large body of military will be present, as well as any quantity of the "sovereign people."

We observe that Messrs. STEWART, KILLINGER and McPHERSON, members of Congress from this State, were at Harrisburg on Friday last, as a commission to persuade the Republican members of the Legislature to pass no appropriation to arm the militia. This looks as though it was imagined at Washington that peaceable action might yet prevent the dreadful calamity which appears to be awaiting us.

Senator Toombs, of Geo., made a bold, defiant, disunion speech in the Senate on Monday, declaring for revolution and rebellion, and inviting war. His sentiments were denounced by the Republicans as rank treason, and they thought they never should have been allowed to be uttered.

The House of Representatives, on Monday, passed a resolution, 124 to 56, approving of the course of Maj. Anderson, and declaring their determination to sustain the President in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union. The President still remains firm.

A salute was fired at Williamsport, Pa., on Friday evening last, in honor of the gallant Major ANDERSON, now in command of Fort Sumter, when the cannon prematurely exploded, shattering the arm of a man named Bulb, and shooting another man named Wilkinson in the face. The latter is not expected to recover.

What is the worst kind of fare for a man to live on? Ans.—War fare.

These exercises will be continued this evening, to continue during the remainder of the week. The following programme has been adopted:

Wednesday evening, (Jan. 9th.) in the Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Mr. DILL officiating. Subject—"A large increase of conversions, especially among families and believers."

Thursday evening, (Jan. 10th.) in the College (Lutheran) Church.—Rev. W. McELWEE officiating. Subject—"The free circulation of the Word of God, and a blessing upon Christian Literature."

Friday evening, (Jan. 11th.) in the German Reformed Church.—Rev. Prof. MULLER officiating. Subject—"A large outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Churches, upon all Seminars of Christian learning, and upon all Protestant missionary enterprises among Jews and Gentiles."

Saturday evening, (Jan. 12th.) in the Methodist B. Church.—Rev. Mr. BUCHER officiating. Subject—"The accomplishment of the prayer, 'Thy Kingdom Come.'"

Sunday P. M., at 8 o'clock, (Jan. 13th.) in the U. P. Church.—Rev. Mr. KEISER officiating. Subject—"Thanksgiving for past revivals, and hopeful promises for future refreshings."

Sunday evening, (Jan. 13th.) in St. James' Church.—Rev. Dr. KRAUTH officiating. Subject—"Responsibility resting upon every Christian to spend, and be spent, in making known the name of the Lord Jesus at home and abroad."

The evening exercises will begin at 6 1/2 o'clock. Open for all.

COM. OF PASTORS.

Fire. On Monday evening, an old carpenter shop in McSherrystown was consumed by fire, with all its contents, consisting of lumber, tools, &c., amounting to about \$400 worth. Two young men who were sleeping in it at the time narrowly escaped being burnt to death.

The contract for building the School House in New Oxford has been awarded to Mr. PETER KEISER, of that place, for the sum of \$1700—all complete, including the desks and the old building. The building will be a credit to the town.

Distressing.

We learn from the Hanover Spectator, that about two weeks ago, Mrs. MOUL, wife of DAVID MOUL, residing near Abbotstown, was almost instantly stricken blind. She had gone to the cellar to attend to some work there, when the sad calamity befell her. There was no one about the house to render her assistance. When the members of the family returned they found her totally blind. As yet no cause has been assigned for this sudden loss of sight.

Look at this, little boys and girls. From the 1st of October to the 1st of January, DORA FLEMING committed to memory 1700 scriptural verses, and SUSAN M. MYERS committed 1553 verses. They are both small girls, residing in this place, and are members of the Methodist B. Sabbath School. May the children in other Schools try to imitate their commendable example.

A despatch from Fort Leavenworth, (Kansas) of Friday last, says: "All the available force at this Fort has been ordered by Gen. Scott to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, at a moment's notice."

Such extensive preparations have been made for the defence of Washington, under the supervision of Gen. Scott, as will show presumptions invaders that inevitable destruction awaits every one who shall join in any attempt to seize the capital. Fort Washington, where a detachment of troops has been ordered (twelve miles below the city, and nearly opposite Mount Vernon), has a complete armament, rendering it utterly impossible for vessels to pass it, the river being very narrow at that point.—Volunteers are there in complete trim, while twenty thousand more can be raised in a few hours. Armaments of war of every description are very plenty at the armory and navy yard arsenal, while the flying artillery to be ordered there renders the city, in a military point of view, perfectly safe. The determined movement made both by government and the citizens, will crush out any secret movement whatever. The citizens generally discredit the rumors that any real foundation exists for all this preparation; yet it is contemned on every hand, for in these revolutionary times it is impossible to foresee what a day may bring forth.

Mobile, (Alabama) has joined the traitors. On Friday morning last the U. S. Arsenal at Mobile was seized by the State troops of that city. There was no defence by the U. S. troops. The fort contained 6,000 stand of arms, 1500 barrels of powder, 300,000 rounds of musket cartridges, and other munitions of war.

We have reports from Charleston by travelers which indicate the existence of much distress there. The troops who have volunteered and presented themselves for service are camped in unhealthy locations, and, in consequence of rain, swamps and miasma, are suffering from disease. No vessels loading, no business doing, women weeping, and men overcome by sickness, and the city in the hands of a mob, is the bulletin travelers present of the condition of things at the present time in Charleston.

Gov. Curtin's Appointments.

We are informed that Gov. CURTIN has made the following appointments:

Secretary of State—ELI SLIFER, of Union county.
Deputy Secretary—GEORGE W. HANERLY, of Philadelphia.
Attorney General—SAMUEL A. PURVANCE, of Butler county.
Whisky Inspector—WM. BUTLER, of Milford county.
Physician of the Port of Philadelphia—Dr. CLARK, of Philadelphia.
Messenger to the Governor—SAMUEL MILES, of Centre county.
Adjutant General—JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburg.
Western Flour Inspector—THOS. COLLINS, of Pittsburg.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—J. D. OWENS, of Pittsburg.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has published an address to the citizens of that State, giving his reasons for refusing to convene the Legislature. It fills two columns of the American, and abounds in the most emphatic Union sentiments throughout.—He thus closes:

"In the course of nature I cannot have long to live, and fervently trust to end my days a citizen of this glorious Union. But should I be compelled to witness the downfall of that government inherited from our fathers, established as it were by the special favor of God, I will at least have the consolation at my dying hour, that I neither by word or deed assisted in hastening its disruption."
THOMAS H. HICKS.

The South Carolina commissioners have gone home with fleas in their ears, says the *World*. Five days ago we did not suppose Mr. BUCHANAN would ever give any honest man an opportunity to praise him. It is, therefore, an unexpected pleasure to see that he is not wholly insensible to the force of northern public opinion.—His appointment of Mr. MCINTYRE to the collectorship of Charleston is precisely the right thing to do, at the present juncture; and, if followed up by a sufficient naval and military force to protect that officer in the discharge of his duties, the country will try to forget Mr. BUCHANAN's late pusillanimous and vacillating course. Since he is rid of CORB and FLOYD, the two worst spirits in his cabinet, and since the rebuke indirectly administered to him by the unanimous applause with which the whole North greeted the spirited conduct of Maj. ANDERSON, the President seems capable of acting more like a patriot and less like a timid old woman.

And so the puerile "nation" of South Carolina learns that it sent its personally respectable embassy on a fool's errand. A little girl who puts a tiny tea-spoon to the mouth of its doll, or goes through the motion of nursing it, does not make a more idle display of maternity than our little Palmetto pet has made of nationality, in sending commissioners to treat with the federal government. South Carolina is not a nation; and when she affects that dignity she is only putting on airs. Mr. BUCHANAN has acted with good judgment in declining to recognize these sham ambassadors; and they owe it to his wise forbearance that he did not cause them to be seized and imprisoned as traitors. The country will applaud the President's late formed resolution to collect the revenue and hold the public property at all hazards; but it will not require him to do more than merely maintain the supremacy of the laws. This government, if well administered, is too strong to be annoyed at any foolish aping of nationality by two or three States, so long as they confine themselves to the harmless operations of passing resolutions, mounting cockades and sending embassies. These are follies to be tolerated, not punished. But when they set the laws at defiance and resist their execution, none of their childish shams can protect them, if the executive be true to his duty, from the law's severity. It is gratifying to see that the President, though late, is coming to take this sound view of the matter.

The report that Washington is to be seized at, the inauguration of Lincoln prevented, causes no alarm at Washington.—The ample precautions taken to prevent such a catastrophe have allayed all anxiety on that score, even though the rumors had been found fully justified by all the facts.

It is by no means certain that such was not the plan, though all conservative men generally discredit it, and deprecate the assertion. They attribute it solely to a revival of Gov. Wise's insane declaration made some weeks ago.

Reports from Georgia corroborate the statements previously published in relation to the capture of the forts at Savannah by order of the governor. The State has also taken possession of the United States revenue cutter at that port, to prevent its falling into the hands of the excited populace. It is generally believed that the secessionists have carried the State.

LINCOLN'S CABINET.—According to the New York Tribune, the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln will probably consist of the following gentlemen:

Secretary of State, William H. Seward, of New York; Secretary of Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio; Attorney General, Edward Bates, of Missouri; Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of Navy, Robert E. Scott, of Virginia; Secretary of Interior, William A. Graham, of North Carolina; Postmaster General, Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.

Among the many rumors afloat, was one that twelve thousand men were secretly being organized to seize Washington, and prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. The National Intelligencer says that the people of the District of Columbia will see to it that no military organization should occupy that point for any purpose, let it come from what point it may, whether North or South. The *World*, in its remarks upon the subject, says:

The effective precautionary arrangements making at the national capital, under the direction of Gen. SCOTT, will probably quash this conspiracy in the egg, and render any discussion of ulterior measures unnecessary. But if the infuriated southerners should undertake to seize Washington, it is quite certain that northern citizens have too much spirit to look on and see it done. There is nothing that would arouse northern indignation to so uncontrollable a pitch.

A formidable attempt of this kind is improbable, because, even if successful, nothing would be gained by it. It is not law, but merely usage, that requires the President to be inaugurated at Washington, and the official oath to be administered by the Chief Justice of the United States. President PILLSBURY was sworn in by Judge CHASE, the Chief Justice being at that time absent from the city. Any ordinary justice of the peace or commissioner of deeds would have been just as competent to administer the oath. As little is it necessary that it should be administered at the seat of government. The Vice-President, as well as the President, is commonly sworn in at Washington; but on the 4th of March, 1859, Vice-President KENDRICK was in Cuba for his health, and the oath of office was administered to him at Matanzas by a United States deputy consul. Had he been President, the legal effect of administering the oath on foreign soil, and by a subordinate officer, would have been precisely the same.

But although Mr. LINCOLN could be just as legally inaugurated into office in his own parlor at Springfield as in the national capital, we don't think the country is in a mood to see the thing done in that way. Give us the pomp and circumstance, or, to express it more exactly, the publicity and dignity of the old-fashioned inauguration. If the violence or turbulence of an armed mob should transfer the scene and disperse with the ceremonies customary on that occasion, it would have a worse effect on public feeling than resistance to the government in some more important function. Men resent an indignity with more spirit than they do an injury, and if Mr. LINCOLN should be compelled to take the oath of office in a private room, or at any other place than Washington, it would raise a storm most disastrous to the restoration of amicable relations between the North and the South.—We are confident that if this whole matter is trusted to the discretion of General SCOTT, the inauguration ceremonies on the 4th of March will be conducted with the usual quiet, if not with the usual enthusiasm.

"Don't do it till I am dead!"—On the day of the meeting of the secessionists at Kingston, Georgia, a revolutionary soldier returned to his residence in Cobb county, on the railroad, though his eyes were so dim that he could not see well. He was told they were trying to get the people to dissolve, or secede from the Union. Whereupon he dropped his withered face, and seemed to be in deep distress for one or two minutes, after which he raised up his head and with a faltering voice said, "O don't do that till I am dead!" While he uttered these words the large tears chased each other down his worn cheeks. He was told that a great number of men would try to prevent them; to which he replied, "Don't let them do that till I am dead!"

[From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 27.]

President Lincoln's Benevolence.

An unfortunate man made his appearance at the police office yesterday, and solicited money for the purchase of a cork arm. It happened that on last 4th of July, while engaged in firing a national salute in Bloomington, Ill., the cannon prematurely exploded, and the man was very severely injured, and subsequently lost the use of one eye, and was compelled to have both hands amputated eight or nine inches from the elbow. Several dollars were taken up in his behalf in the police office, and the unfortunate man flourished his hooks in acknowledgment thereof, and in a manner betokening the utmost gratitude. He then stated that he had but lately stirred out a large contribution which had been taken for him was at Springfield, Ill., where he happened to meet with Mr. Lincoln, the President elect. The poor man's condition being made known, Honest Old Abe addressed him as follows:

"Who did you vote for?"

"Well," replied the man, "I told the truth, I didn't vote for you; I voted for John Bell."

Honest old Abe said that was right, and at once gave the man a twenty dollar bill, and then collected ten dollars additional from the bystanders.

As soon as the man stated that he voted for John Bell, a strong Bell man, who had previously contributed five dollars, immediately doubled the amount, and subsequently, in consideration of its being Christmas, doubled the amount.

MR. LINCOLN AND MAJOR ANDERSON.—During the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, Major Anderson was Inspector General of the Illinois volunteers, one of the companies of which Mr. Lincoln was captain. Now, the former has been promoted to the position of Major of the first artillery, and the latter to that of Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. The one is in charge of a post to which the eyes of a nation are directed, and with the defense of which the greatest interests are connected; and the other has been chosen by his countrymen as the Executive of their government. And it is a coincidence not a little singular that neither Major Anderson's is the classmate and chum of Mr. Lincoln's son at Harvard College.

A COSTLY ADMINISTRATION.—A graphic epitome of Mr. Buchanan's administration is contained in the following brief extract from a Washington letter in the Philadelphia *North American*:

"Three hundred millions of dollars will have disappeared by the 4th of March next, for four years administration of the government in time of profound peace with all the world. What is to show for this criminal extravagance and mal appropriation? Nothing but a distracted country, a beggared Treasury, an enormous debt, and a deficient revenue. These are the results of Mr. Buchanan's single term."

A BIRD SNAKE.—It is stated that within two days of the delivery of his great Union speech, Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, received one hundred and sixty-three letters of approval from Maryland and Virginia.

one that twelve thousand men were secretly being organized to seize Washington, and prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. The National Intelligencer says that the people of the District of Columbia will see to it that no military organization should occupy that point for any purpose, let it come from what point it may, whether North or South. The *World*, in its remarks upon the subject, says:

The effective precautionary arrangements making at the national capital, under the direction of Gen. SCOTT, will probably quash this conspiracy in the egg, and render any discussion of ulterior measures unnecessary. But if the infuriated southerners should undertake to seize Washington, it is quite certain that northern citizens have too much spirit to look on and see it done. There is nothing that would arouse northern indignation to so uncontrollable a pitch.

A formidable attempt of this kind is improbable, because, even if successful, nothing would be gained by it. It is not law, but merely usage, that requires the President to be inaugurated at Washington, and the official oath to be administered by the Chief Justice of the United States. President PILLSBURY was sworn in by Judge CHASE, the Chief Justice being at that time absent from the city. Any ordinary justice of the peace or commissioner of deeds would have been just as competent to administer the oath. As little is it necessary that it should be administered at the seat of government. The Vice-President, as well as the President, is commonly sworn in at Washington; but on the 4th of March, 1859, Vice-President KENDRICK was in Cuba for his health, and the oath of office was administered to him at Matanzas by a United States deputy consul. Had he been President, the legal effect of administering the oath on foreign soil, and by a subordinate officer, would have been precisely the same.

But although Mr. LINCOLN could be just as legally inaugurated into office in his own parlor at Springfield as in the national capital, we don't think the country is in a mood to see the thing done in that way. Give us the pomp and circumstance, or, to express it more exactly, the publicity and dignity of the old-fashioned inauguration. If the violence or turbulence of an armed mob should transfer the scene and disperse with the ceremonies customary on that occasion, it would have a worse effect on public feeling than resistance to the government in some more important function. Men resent an indignity with more spirit than they do an injury, and if Mr. LINCOLN should be compelled to take the oath of office in a private room, or at any other place than Washington, it would raise a storm most disastrous to the restoration of amicable relations between the North and the South.—We are confident that if this whole matter is trusted to the discretion of General SCOTT, the inauguration ceremonies on the 4th of March will be conducted with the usual quiet, if not with the usual enthusiasm.

"Don't do it till I am dead!"—On the day of the meeting of the secessionists at Kingston, Georgia, a revolutionary soldier returned to his residence in Cobb county, on the railroad, though his eyes were so dim that he could not see well. He was told they were trying to get the people to dissolve, or secede from the Union. Whereupon he dropped his withered face, and seemed to be in deep distress for one or two minutes, after which he raised up his head and with a faltering voice said, "O don't do that till I am dead!" While he uttered these words the large tears chased each other down his worn cheeks. He was told that a great number of men would try to prevent them; to which he replied, "Don't let them do that till I am dead!"

[From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 27.]

President Lincoln's Benevolence.

An unfortunate man made his appearance at the police office yesterday, and solicited money for the purchase of a cork arm. It happened that on last 4th of July, while engaged in firing a national salute in Bloomington, Ill., the cannon prematurely exploded, and the man was very severely injured, and subsequently lost the use of one eye, and was compelled to have both hands amputated eight or nine inches from the elbow. Several dollars were taken up in his behalf in the police office, and the unfortunate man flourished his hooks in acknowledgment thereof, and in a manner betokening the utmost gratitude. He then stated that he had but lately stirred out a large contribution which had been taken for him was at Springfield, Ill., where he happened to meet with Mr. Lincoln, the President elect. The poor man's condition being made known, Honest Old Abe addressed him as follows:

"Who did you vote for?"

"Well," replied the man, "I told the truth, I didn't vote for you; I voted for John Bell."

Honest old Abe said that was right, and at once gave the man a twenty dollar bill, and then collected ten dollars additional from the bystanders.

As soon as the man stated that he voted for John Bell, a strong Bell man, who had previously contributed five dollars, immediately doubled the amount, and subsequently, in consideration of its being Christmas, doubled the amount.

MR. LINCOLN AND MAJOR ANDERSON.—During the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, Major Anderson was Inspector General of the Illinois volunteers, one of the companies of which Mr. Lincoln was captain. Now, the former has been promoted to the position of Major of the first artillery, and the latter to that of Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. The one is in charge of a post to which the eyes of a nation are directed, and with the defense of which the greatest interests are connected; and the other has been chosen by his countrymen as the Executive of their government. And it is a coincidence not a little singular that neither Major Anderson's is the classmate and chum of Mr. Lincoln's son at Harvard College.

A COSTLY ADMINISTRATION.—A graphic epitome of Mr. Buchanan's administration is contained in the following brief extract from a Washington letter in the Philadelphia *North American*:

"Three hundred millions of dollars will have disappeared by the 4th of March next, for four years administration of the government in time of profound peace with all the world. What is to show for this criminal extravagance and mal appropriation? Nothing but a distracted country, a beggared Treasury, an enormous debt, and a deficient revenue. These are the results of Mr. Buchanan's single term."

A BIRD SNAKE.—It is stated that within two days of the delivery of his great Union speech, Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, received one hundred and sixty-three letters of approval from Maryland and Virginia.

The first annual election of the "Adams County Agricultural Society" was held, under the new charter, for Officers and Managers to serve for one year, on Monday the 7th of January, 1861. The result was as follows:

President—JOHN BURKHOLDER.
Vice Presidents—Jacob Pitzer, William Walley.
Secretary—George Wilson.
Corresponding Secretary—William B. Wilson.
Treasurer—Barnet Myers.
Managers—William Peters, Jonas Routzahn,

Washington Laying the Corner Stone of the Capitol.

A correspondent of the *Journal* tells the following very interesting anecdote of Washington:

"Recent events have recalled very forcibly to my mind the following incident, which may perhaps prove interesting to many of your readers at the present time:

Being on a visit to Washington during the recess of Congress in the spring of 1857, I walked one day with a friend to view the works which were then already in progress for the extension of the Capitol. As we sauntered among the pillars in the basement of the old building, we fell in with a venerable looking man, having the appearance of a countryman, who seemed to be there upon the same business that we were. We entered into conversation with him, and he informed us that he was a Virginian, 'raised' a few miles down the river, not far from Mount Vernon. 'Very likely, then,' we remarked, 'you may recollect General Washington.' 'Perfectly well,' he replied.

'Indeed, I saw him when he laid this foundation of this building. I was but a boy then,' he continued, 'but I remember very distinctly how he looked as he stood in this way over the stone, and settled it in its place with a pry. It was a huge stone, and as placed, it must have required no little strength to move it. But the General was a very athletic man, and moved it apparently with ease. There were a number of boys there from our neighborhood, and it was a standing marvel to us all, how the General moved that stone. A few days after, the General happened to be riding by our school house on horseback, as we were playing outside. We all pulled off our hats to him, and he stopped his horse for a moment, and spoke to us very pleasantly. One of the boys cried out, 'Please, General, tell us how it was you moved that great stone, on yonder the other day?' 'Why, boys,' said he, smiling, 'did I move the stone?' 'O yes, General, you moved it, we all saw you.' 'Well, boys,' said the General, looking very serious and speaking slowly, shaking his head as he spoke, 'do you see that nobody ever moves that stone again!'

From the *Norfolk* (Ms.) Free Trader, Dec. 12.

Painting a White Girl to Make Her a Slave.

One day last week, a gentleman of this city hailed an up country boat, the *Cora Anderson*, as she was passing Greenville, N. S., whither he had gone on business, to return home. Shortly after being under way, our Natchez friend observed a pensive looking little girl, aged about nine or ten years, whose black hair and yellowish brown skin would indicate that she was a mulatto. There was something about her that interested him, and he inquired of the captain concerning her. He was informed that she was a slave belonging to a man on board, whom the captain pointed out, and she was taking her to New Orleans to sell her, he having bought her for \$100 in North Western Missouri, on the borders. Our Natchez friend eyed the little girl and the border man so closely as to attract the attention of the latter, with whom he was soon engaged in conversation concerning the child, interrogating him in such manner as to elicit answers not always agreeing with previous statements, and evidently alarming him. This was suspicious. The little girl was taken aside and examined. She said she was an orphan, and had been taken from an asylum in New York by this man; that this man told her he was going to the South with her, where, as his adopted child, she would have a good home; that black hair was preferred in the South, and prettier than her's, and that he had taken her to a barber, and had her hair dyed black. He also told her that if she would allow him to put some yellow dye on her skin that her complexion would become much whiter in a few days, and that he had put the stain on. On hearing these statements, the girl was taken charge of by the captain, and potash, soap and water being applied, the dyed were taken off, and the light hair and light complexion brought to light. The pretended man-to-be seized by the excited passengers, who were about to deal with him summarily, but it was finally arranged to lock him up in a state room until the boat should land. In the meantime the boat had passed St. Joseph, and when a few miles below that town rounded to take on wood. At this point, how, or in what manner, is not known, the border ruffian escaped from the boat, leaving his baggage behind. The girl was taken by the captain of the boat to New Orleans and placed in one of the orphan asylums in that city.

Immigration for the Year 1850.

During the year just closed there arrived at New York, from foreign ports, 103,621 immigrants, including 46,659 from Ireland, 37,636 from Germany, 11,112 from England, 1,506 from Scotland, and the rest from various other countries. These immigrants brought with them about \$7,875,000 in specie, of which \$5,546,000 came from Ireland, \$2,360,000 from Germany, and \$950,000 from England and Scotland. Of the number of passengers arrived about 44,000 have avowed their intention to locate in New York, 14,000 in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 12,000 in New England, and 4,000 in the Southern States. To Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and California, 20,000; Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Canada, &c., 10,000. The total number of immigrants arrived at New York in 1850 was only 79,822.

Ayer's American Almanac has now

arrived and is now ready for delivery, gratis, by A. D. BURRILL, to all who call for it. Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet which has become so much a favorite in our section has quite the largest circulation of any book in the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many languages and scattered through many nations as well as supplied to almost the entire population of our own vast domain. Every family should keep it, for it contains information which all are liable to require, when sickness overtakes them and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you take our advice, you will call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

By the arrival of the pony express,

we have San Francisco dates to Dec. 22, on which day the steamer *Sonora* left for Panama, with \$14,102,19 for New York.

The general feeling in California is averse to the formation of a Pacific republic, and in favor of the Union.

LIVING SLAVES IN VIRGINIA.—The

streets have begun to show signs of hiring days by the numerous groups of servants crowding the streets in search of homes for the ensuing year, and owing to the political troubles now affecting the country, negroes of all classes have fared considerably.

Factory hands that hired for from \$150 to \$200 this year, it is thought will hire at or about \$100 to \$125 for the next, and only very few have as yet been hired. Cooks, without insurance, and house servants, as far as we are able to learn, will hire for nearly the same as they did this year.—*Petersburg Intelligencer*.

LADIES OYSTERS-BATHING IN DIS-

course.—For some time past, the saloons of Indianapolis have been visited by three or four fashionably dressed young gentlemen, whose silvery voices and sweet looks, if they partook of their oysters, won the hearts even of the waiters. At last a young man who had been severely lectured by a lady of whom he was enamored, for frequenting saloons, stepped into one for a 'dozen' before going to bed, and there concealed beneath a hat, in coat and pants, discovered the form most indelibly fixed upon his heart. The girls have not since repeated their dangerous race.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just

completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. COOK have everything in very beautiful order.—The former has every variety of Stoves of the most patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend COOK attends to the 'fin-work,' Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

SLEADS & JOURNAL'S Store is well

worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planchet Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

GEO. F. GARDNER, Proprietor of "Gardner's

Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," suffering from Neuralgia, has been giving his testimony in favor of "Gardner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound," one half a bottle of which cured him of a very painful attack which had lasted several weeks. My sufferings can only be fully described by saying that the disease, that I suffered from, was such that I could not sleep, and I am confident that it will try the same remedy that I did, they will obtain permanent relief.

FANNIE S. THOMPSON,

Pearl St. House, Boston, Mass. I also have been cured of less than Neuralgia for some time past, and now believe myself entirely cured by the use of "Gardner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."

W. C. THOMPSON,

Proprietor Pearl St. House, Boston, Mass. I also have been cured of less than Neuralgia for some time past, and now believe myself entirely cured by the use of "Gardner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."

To the School-Tax Payers

OF THE BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.—By order of the Board of School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg, I hereby give notice that all persons who have not paid their school tax for the year 1857, are hereby notified to pay the same on or before the 25th day of JANUARY, 1858.

Jan. 8. 81. S. WITHERMAN, Collector.

N. PICKING IS NOW SELLING B.

OVERCOATS at panic prices. DRESS COATS at panic prices. PASTELONS at panic prices. VESTS at all kinds of panic prices. NOW IS THE TIME—CALL SOON.

Jan. 9. 81.

Tavern Licenses.

THE following application to keep a Public House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signatures, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 21st day of JANUARY, next.

NICHOLAS MORITZ, Freedom Township.

GEORGE W. BOWEN, Gettysburg.

Jan. 9. to JOHN ERHOLTZ, Clerk.

Statement

OF THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG, as required by the second section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 13th day of October, A. D. 1857:

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts, \$274,076 09
Specie, \$33,278 65
Due of other Banks, \$6,614 87
Notes of other Banks, \$6,614 87
Stocks, 939 35
Judgments, 7,451 98
Bonds, 5,018 17
Real Estate, 6,400 00

\$392,884 72

LIABILITIES.

Circulation, \$172,510 00
Deposits, 17,933 81
Due to other Banks, 11,646 13

Capital, \$145,150. \$201,849 47

T. D. CARSON, Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg, being affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of Jan. A. D. 1858. GEO. ARNOLD, J. P.

Gettysburg, Dec. 9, 1857.

Married.

On the 27th ult., in St. Joseph's Church, Bangor, by the Rev. Basil A. Shorb, Mr. EDWARD STORR, of Union township, to Miss SALLIE SNEERINGER, of Conowago township.

In Lancaster City, Pa., on Sunday evening, December 22, 1857, by the Rev. G. F. Kneel, Mr. JOSEPH EDWIN SMITH, of New Jersey, to Miss FLORENCE M. HUMPHREY, of Lancaster.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. P. Raby, Mr. GEO. H. BRICKER, to Miss ELMIRA SHULTZ.

On the 31st inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. GEORGE WOOLLEY, of Butler township, to Miss ELIZA MYERS, of Reading township.

On the 24th ult., at Gill's Hotel, by the Rev. A. H. Krenner, Mr. JOSEPH G. GILBERT, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., to Miss ELIZA C. WIERMAN, of Adams county.

Died.

On the 31st inst., in Menallen township, GEO. BLACK, aged 60 years, months and days.

On the 10th ult., SEBASTIAN WEAVER, of Oxford township, in the 86th year of his age.

On the 15th ult., in Adams county, GEORGE ANDREW, son of David Sheely, aged 6 years 10 months and 22 days.

On the 20th ult., in Philadelphia, DAVID H. REEF, of Sacramento, California, and a native of Adams county, in the 37th year of his age.

On the 16th ult., of typhoid fever, Mr. BENJAMIN DEARDORFF, of Franklin township, aged 48 years 2 months and 28 days.

On Friday morning last, LOUISA EYELINE, daughter of Mr. Josiah Denner, of Straban township.

On the 28th of November, in Adams county, ALICE CATHARINE MCCREARY, aged 17 years and 25 days.

Mr. Hinger, postmaster at Char-

leston, has written to the Postmaster General, that he holds himself responsible to the federal government for the revenues accruing to his office. For the present, therefore, the postal arrangements will continue unchanged.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Horrible Murder by Slaves in N. C.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—A gentleman, who arrived here yesterday from Northampton county, North Carolina, gives the particulars of a horrible murder. On Monday night last, Mr. Lucius Woodruff, residing eight miles from Weldon, whilst returning from his field, was approached by four of his slaves, one being an old man of fifty, and another a female, who murdered him in the most brutal manner with a club and axe. They concealed the body in the woods, where it was discovered on Friday, one of the slaves having confessed the deed. The principal criminal escaped. There is great excitement among the residents of the neighborhood, and the determination was expressed to hang the slaves at once.

From Constantinople we learn that serious troubles have followed the election of the new Greek patriarch. The Greeks of Brozo, discontented with the bishop forced upon them by the patriarch, who is charged with the greatest immorality, have proposed to become Protestants in a body. The Bulgarians are about to become Protestants. Constantinople is overrun with a stream of Tartar emigration from the Crimea.

HORRIBLE SACRIFICE OF LIFE.—At Lagos, west coast of Africa, Nov. 8th, it was stated that the King of Dahomey was continuing his wholesale sacrifice of human life. The number already murdered at this ceremony is 1,700, and many more await a similar fate, the king considering that sufficient blood is not due to the memory of his late father until he has sacrificed 2,500. He had detained ten European traders at Abomey to witness these shocking ceremonies.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour, \$1 75 to 3 00
Red Wheat, 1 08 to 1 12
White Wheat, 1 10 to 1 25
Corn, old, 50 to 55
Rye, 50 to 55
Rye Flour, 3 25 to 3 50
Buckwheat, 45 to 50
Buckwheat Meal, 1 50 to 1 75
Clover Seed, 4 50 to 5 00
Timothy Seed, 1 25 to 1 50
Barley, 50 to 55
Oats, 25 to 30
Plaster of Paris, per ton, 6 50
Do, per bag, 1 00
Gano per hundred, 1 25 to 2 25
Pork, 6 00 to 6 50

BALTIMORE—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour, per bbl., from Wagons, \$1 75 to 3 50
Wheat, 1 15 to 1 35
Rye, 50 to 55
Corn, 25 to 30
Oats, 25 to 30
Cloverseed, 4 50 to 5 25
Timothyseed, 1 25 to 2 00
Red Cattle, 2 75 to 3 00
Hog, (in bundles), 14 00 to 15 00
Do, (loose), 12 00 to 13 00
Pork, 6 50 to 6 75

HANOVER—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour per bbl., from Wagons, \$1 75 to 3 50
Wheat, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 25
Rye, 50 to 55
Corn, 25 to 30
Oats, 25 to 30
Cloverseed, 4 50 to 5 25
Timothyseed, 1 25 to 2 00
Red Cattle, 2 75 to 3 00
Hog, (in bundles), 14 00 to 15 00
Do, (loose), 12 00 to 13 00
Pork, 6 50 to 6 75

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Mr. Hinger, postmaster at Char-

leston, has written to the Postmaster General, that he holds himself responsible to the federal government for the revenues accruing to his office. For the present, therefore, the postal arrangements will continue unchanged.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams County to make distribution, amongst creditors, of the fund remaining in the hands of JOHN B. DAVEN, Assignee of the Estate of HENRY S. MANNING and WIFE, of the Borough of Gettysburg, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office, in Gettysburg, on THURSDAY, THE 17th day of JANUARY, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested are requested to be present.

SAMUEL VANDESLIOT, Auditor.

Jan. 2. 58.

Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times for the holding of Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county, at the office of the County Commissioners, in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the 1st of JANUARY, 1858, and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day, as follows:

The Appeals for Gettysburg, Cumberland, Garmory, Oxford, Hanover, Lattimore, and Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 23rd of January next.

For Franklin, Straban, Menallen, Butler, Mount Pleasant, Mountjoy, and Conowago, on Wednesday, the 24th of January next.

For Reading, Hamilton, Liberty, Tyrone, Union, Freedom, and Berwick borough and township, on Thursday, the 31st of January next.

By order of the Commissioners.

Dec. 26. 57. J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts heretofore mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 21st day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

1. The account of H. Gates Myers, Administrator of all singular, the goods and chattels, &c., which were of Dr. L. R. Stoner, late of Littleton, deceased.

2. The first and final account of Jacob Bonney, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Weikert, deceased.

3. The first and final account of Dr. H. C. Myers, Administrator of all singular, the goods and chattels, &c., which were of Dr. L. R. Stoner, late of Littleton, deceased.

4. The first and final account of Thomas H. Cook, Guardian of George M. Jesse K. and Elmina J. Cook, three of the minor children of Jesse Cook, deceased.

5. The account of CHAS. E. MARTIN, Register of the Office, Gettysburg.

Dec. 26, 1850. } to

Removal—New Goods!

H. G. CARR has removed his Grocery, Queensware and Notion Store, into D. Wills' new building, directly opposite the Bank. In York square, where he will be glad to see all his old customers, and any number of new ones. He has replenished his stock, and will sell cheap of the best. His assortment of Christmas articles is very fine—Toys, Confections, Fruits, &c. His Groceries, Queensware, Hosiery, Notions, &c., are all of the best, and at the lowest prices. He will sell at the lowest prices. He will sell at the lowest prices.

Jan. 2. 58.

1850. Fall Millinery 1850.

AND DRESS GOODS—MISS MCCREARY is just opening a handsome assortment of BONNETS & LADIES' DRESS GOODS of the latest and most fashionable styles, which she will sell at the very lowest prices. Ladies, call and examine them.

[Sept. 26. 57.]

Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Peter Weikert, late of Adams county, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, residing in the same locality, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. DANIEL LIXARD, Executor.

Dec. 19.

Notice.

THE first and final account of Dr. H. C. Myers, Administrator of all singular, the goods and chattels, &c., which were of Dr. L. R. Stoner, late of Littleton, deceased, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by said Court on the 21st day of January next (1858) unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. FINLEY BAILEY, Plaintiff.

Prothonotary, Office, Gettysburg.

Dec. 26, 1850.

Notice.

THE account of ISAAC P. BRINKHOF, Comptroller of the person and Estate of JOHN TAYLOR, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by said Court on the 21st day of January next (1858) unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. FINLEY BAILEY, Plaintiff.

Prothonotary, Office, Gettysburg.

Dec. 26, 1850.

Notice.

THE supplemental and final account of John H. Hester, assignee of JAMES MYERS, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by said Court on the 21st day of January next (1858) unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHY, Plaintiff.

